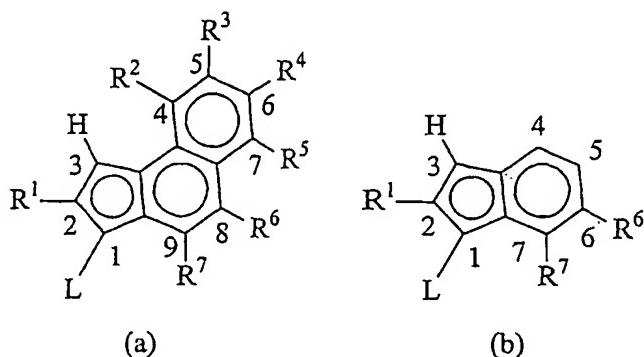


Title:**Metallocene compounds**

The present invention relates to metallocene compounds containing a benzoindenyl moiety having a well-defined substitution pattern. The invention further relates to the use of said metallocene compounds as catalyst components for the polymerization of olefins and the polymerization process thereof.

For the purpose of the present invention the numeration of the positions of the benzoindenyl and indenyl moieties is as set forth below in the moieties of formula (a) and (b):



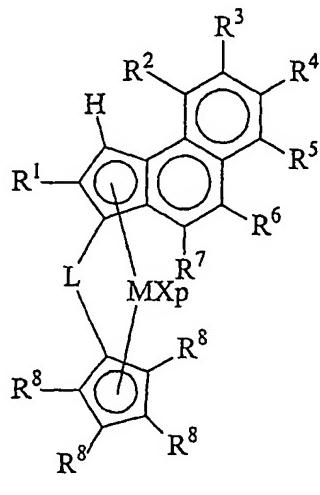
Metallocene compounds containing a benzoindenyl moiety are known from US 5,830,821. However, even if in this document the general formula embraces a plethora of substituted benzoindenyl-containing metallocene compounds, the compounds exemplified are not substituted in position 5 of the benzoindenyl ring.

EP 754 698 discloses dimethylsilylene(2,7-dimethyl-4,5-(2-methyl-benzo)-1-indenyl)(2,7-di-t-butyl-9-fluorenyl)zirconium dicloride. As reported in table 1 this compound has a polymerization activity lower than the correspondent unsubstituted benzoindenyl compound.

US 6,228,795 reports, in a long list of compounds, phenyl(methyl)silandiylbis(2-methyl-4,5-(methylbenzo)-1-indenyl)Zr(CH₃)₂, and phenyl(methyl)silandiylbis(2-methyl-4,5-(tetramethylbenzo)-1-indenyl)Zr(CH₃)₂. In the first compound no indications are given about the position of the methyl group, that on the contrary as shown in the comparative examples of the present invention is important for improving the activity of these metallocene compounds when used in polymerization reactions.

The applicant found that it is possible to increase the polymerization activity of a metallocene compound containing a 4,5-benzoindenyl moiety, when it is used as catalyst component for the polymerization of olefins, by substituting the 4,5-benzoindenyl moiety in position 5.

An object of the present invention is a metallocene compound of formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

M is an atom of a transition metal selected from those belonging to group 3, 4, 5, 6 or to the lanthanide or actinide groups in the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably M is titanium, zirconium or hafnium;

p is an integer from 0 to 3, preferably p is 2, being equal to the formal oxidation state of the metal M minus 2;

X, same or different, is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or a R, OR, OSO₂CF₃, OCOR, SR, NR₂ or PR₂ group, wherein R is a C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon group optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radicals; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; or two X can optionally form a substituted or unsubstituted butadienyl radical or a OR'O group wherein R' is a divalent radical selected from C₁-C₄₀ alkylidene, C₆-C₄₀ arylidene, C₇-C₄₀ alkylarylidene and C₇-C₄₀ arylalkylidene radicals; preferably X is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a R group; more preferably X is chlorine or a methyl radical;

L is a divalent bridging group selected from C₁-C₂₀ alkylidene, C₃-C₂₀ cycloalkylidene, C₆-C₂₀ arylidene, C₇-C₂₀ alkylarylidene, or C₇-C₂₀ arylalkylidene radicals optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements, and silylidene radical containing up to 5 silicon atoms such as SiMe₂, SiPh₂; preferably L is a group Z(R'')₂ wherein Z is a carbon or a silicon atom, and R'' is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, C₂-C₁₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₁₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₁₀-aryl, C₇-C₁₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₁₀-arylalkyl radicals optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; more preferably the group Z(R'')₂ is Si(CH₃)₂, SiPh₂, SiPhMe, SiMe(SiMe₃), CH₂, (CH₂)₂, and C(CH₃)₂;

R¹, is a C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon group optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R¹ is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radical; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; more preferably R¹ is linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C₁-C₂₀-alkyl radical; even more preferably R¹ is a methyl, an ethyl or an isopropyl radical;

R³ is a C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon group optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R³ is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radical; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; more preferably R³ is linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C₁-C₂₀-alkyl or a C₆-C₄₀-aryl, radical; even more preferably R³ is a methyl, an ethyl or a phenyl radical;

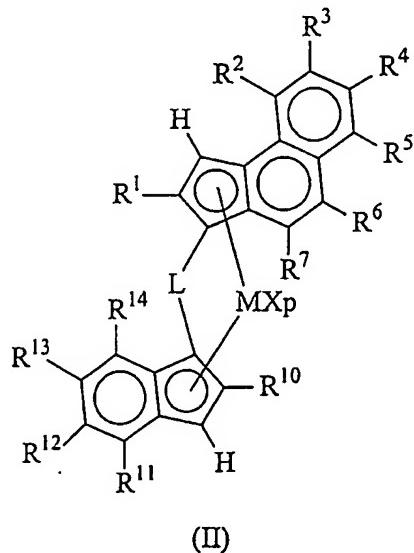
R², R⁴ and R⁵, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon groups optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; with the proviso that least one among R², R⁴ and R⁵ is a hydrogen atom; preferably R², R⁴ and R⁵, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radicals; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; with the proviso that least one among R², R⁴ and R⁵ is a hydrogen atom; more preferably R², R⁴ and R⁵ are hydrogen atoms;

R^3 with R^4 and/or R^4 with R^5 can also join to form a aliphatic or aromatic 3-7 membered ring optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-16 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; said ring can bear one or more hydrocarbon substituents having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms;

R^6 and R^7 , equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or C_1-C_{40} hydrocarbon groups optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R^6 and R^7 , equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C_1-C_{40} -alkyl, C_2-C_{40} alkenyl, C_2-C_{40} alkynyl, C_6-C_{40} -aryl, C_7-C_{40} -alkylaryl or C_7-C_{40} -arylalkyl radicals; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; more preferably R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen atoms or linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_1-C_{20} -alkyl radicals; even more preferably R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen atoms or a methyl radicals;

R^8 , equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or C_1-C_{50} hydrocarbon groups optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; two or more R^8 groups can also join together to form one or more 3-7 membered rings, said rings contain at least one heteroatom belonging to groups 13-16 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; said rings can be further substituted with C_1-C_{20} hydrocarbon groups optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements;

A subclass of the compound of formula (I) is a compound of formula (II)



wherein M, X, p, L R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 have been described above;

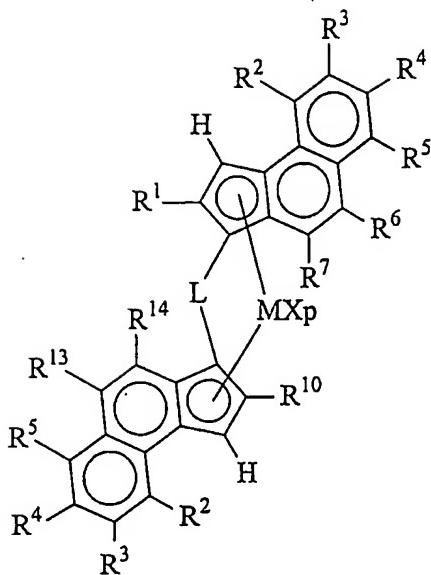
R^{10} is, a hydrogen atom or C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon group optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R^{10} is a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radical; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; more preferably R^{10} is a linear or branched C₁-C₂₀-alkyl radical such as a methyl radical, an ethyl radical or an isopropyl radical; preferably R^1 and R^{10} are not branched C₁-C₄₀-alkyl radical at the same time.

R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} , equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon groups optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} , equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radicals; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; two adjacent R^{11} , R^{12} , R^{13} and R^{14} groups can also join to form a 3-7 membered ring optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-16 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; said ring can bear one or more hydrocarbon substituents having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms; more preferably R^{11} is a C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radical or form with R^{12} a phenyl ring that can be substituted with hydrocarbon groups having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms;

more preferably R^{12} is a hydrogen atoms or form with R^{11} 3-7 membered ring as explained above;

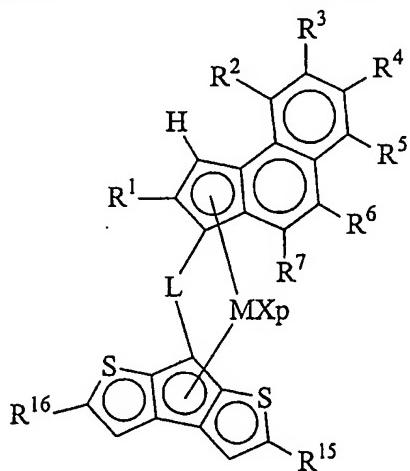
more preferably R^{14} and R^{13} are hydrogen atoms or C₁-C₂₀ alkyl radicals.

A preferred class of compounds of formula (II) is a compound of formula (III)



(III)

wherein M, X, p, L R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R¹⁰, R¹³ and R¹⁴ have been described above.
A further subclass of the compound of formula (I) is a compound of formula (IV)



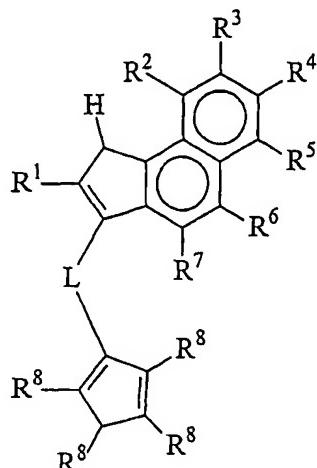
(IV)

wherein M, X, p, L R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ have been described above; R¹⁵ and R¹⁶, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or C₁-C₄₀ hydrocarbon groups optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably R¹⁵ and R¹⁶, equal to or different from each other, are hydrogen atoms or linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkenyl, C₂-C₄₀ alkynyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radicals; optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; more preferably R¹⁵ and R¹⁶

are linear or branched C₁-C₄₀-alkyl radicals optionally containing heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or trimethylsilyl radicals.

The metallocene compounds of formula (I) can be obtained with the process comprising the following steps:

- (a) contacting the compound of formula (Ia)



(Ia)

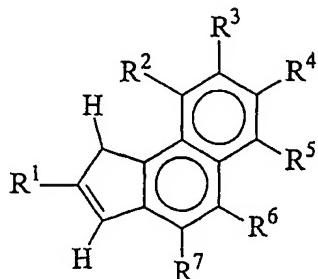
and/or its double bond isomers

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸ and L have the meaning described above with a base selected from T_jB, TMgT¹, sodium and potassium hydride, metallic sodium and potassium, wherein B is an alkaline or alkali-earth metal; and j is 1 or 2, j being equal to 1 when B is an alkaline metal, preferably lithium, and j being equal to 2 when B is an alkali-earth metal; T is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more Si or Ge atoms; preferably T is methyl or butyl radical; T¹ is an halogen atom or a group OR'' wherein R'' is a linear or branched, cyclic or acyclic, C₁-C₄₀-alkyl, C₆-C₄₀-aryl, C₇-C₄₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₄₀-arylalkyl radical, optionally containing one or more heteroatoms belonging to groups 13-17 of the Periodic Table of the Elements; preferably T¹ is an halogen atom, more preferably bromine; wherein the molar ratio between said base and the ligand of the formula (Ia) and is at least 2:1; excess of said base can be used; and

- a) contacting the product obtained in step a) with a compound of formula MX_{p+2} wherein M, X and p have the meaning described above.

The ligands of formula (Ia) can be obtained with a process comprising the following steps:

- a) contacting a compound of formula (VI):



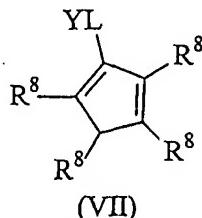
(VI)

and/or its double bond isomer

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are defined as above;

with a base selected from T_jB, TMgT¹, sodium and potassium hydride, metallic sodium and potassium; wherein T, j, B and T¹ are defined as above, and wherein the molar ratio between said base and the compound of the formula (VI) is at least 1:1; excess of said base can be used;

- b) contacting the anionic compound obtained in step a) with a compound of formula (VII):

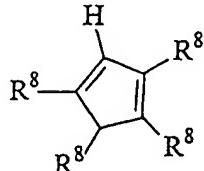


(VII)

wherein R⁸ and L are defined as above and Y is chlorine, bromine and iodine, preferably Y is chlorine or bromine.

An alternative process for preparing the ligand of formula (I) comprises the following steps:

- a) contacting a compound of formula (VIIa):



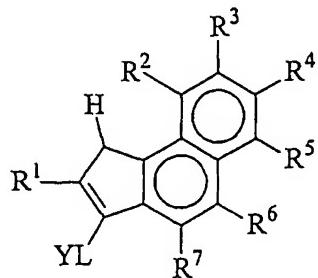
(VIIa)

and/or its double bond isomer

wherein R⁸ is defined as above;

with a base selected from T_jB, TMgT^l, sodium and potassium hydride, metallic sodium and potassium; wherein T, j, B and T^l are defined as above, and wherein the molar ratio between said base and the compound of the formula (VIIa) is at least 1:1; excess of said base can be used;

- b) contacting the anionic compound obtained in step a) with a compound of formula (VIa):

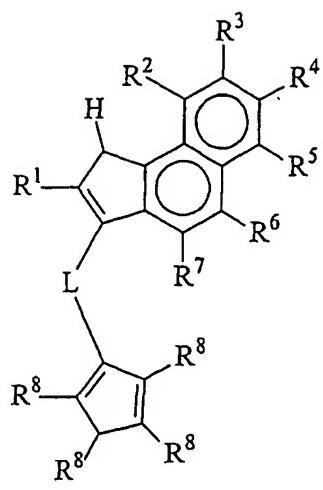


(VIa)

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and L are defined as above and Y is chlorine, bromine and iodine, preferably Y is chlorine or bromine.

The above processes are preferably carried out in an aprotic solvent, either polar or apolar. Said aprotic solvent is preferably an aromatic or aliphatic hydrocarbon, optionally halogenated, or an ether; more preferably it is selected from benzene, toluene, pentane, hexane, heptane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, diethylether, tetrahydrofuran and mixtures thereof. The above process is carried out at a temperature ranging from -100°C to +80°C, more preferably from -20°C to +70°C.

A further object of the present invention is a ligand of formula (Ia)

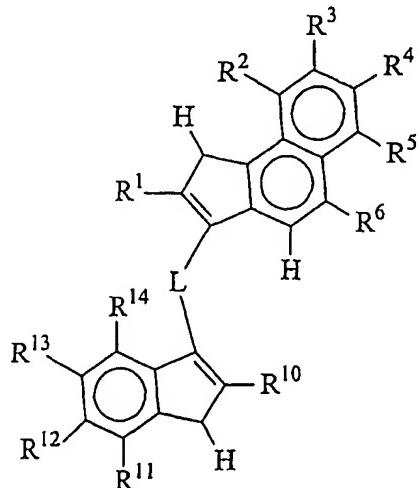


(Ia)

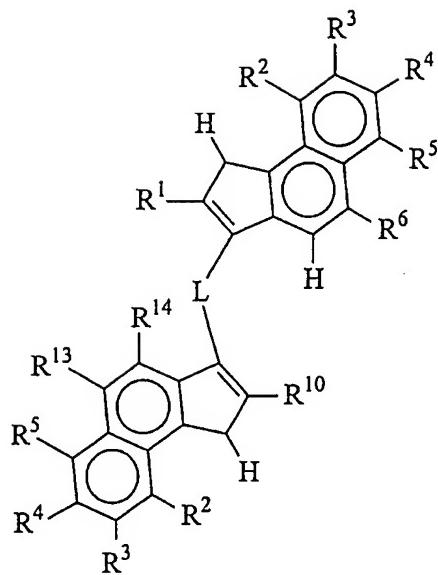
and/or its double bond isomers

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸ and L have the meaning described above.

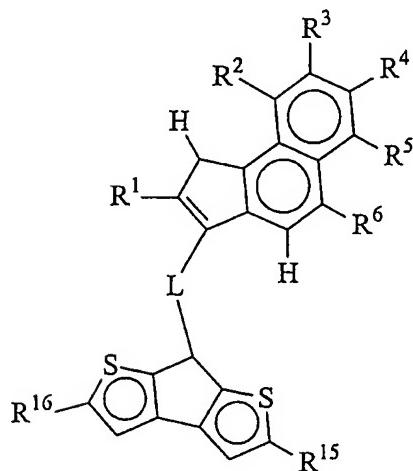
Metallocene compounds of formulas (II) (III) (IV) can be prepared by using the process described above starting respectively from the ligands of formulas (IIa), (IIIa) and (IVa) and/or their double bonds isomers:



(IIa)



(IIIa)



(IVa)

wherein L, R¹, R², R³ R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, R¹⁰, R¹¹, R¹², R¹³, R¹⁴, R¹⁵ and R¹⁶, have been described above.

The ligand of formulas (IIa), (IIIa), and (IVa) can be prepared according to the process described above by using the corresponding starting compounds.

The compounds of formula (VI) and (VIa) can be prepared according to US 5,830,821, by using the opportunely substituted napthalene moiety as starting compound.

The metallocene compounds object of the present invention can be used as catalyst components for obtaining a catalyst system for the polymerization of olefins. Therefore a further object of the present invention is a catalyst system obtainable by contacting:

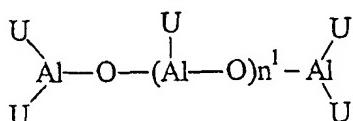
- a) at least a metallocene compound of formula (I);
- b) at least an alumoxane or a compound able to form an alkylmetallocene cation; and
- c) optionally an organo aluminum compound.

Preferably at least a metallocene compound of formulas (II), (III) and (IV) is used.

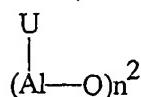
Alumoxanes used as component b) can be obtained by reacting water with an organo-aluminium compound of formula H_jAlU_{3-j} or $H_jAl_2U_{6-j}$, where the U substituents, same or different, are hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms, C₁-C₂₀-alkyl, C₃-C₂₀-cyclalkyl, C₆-C₂₀-aryl, C₇-C₂₀-alkylaryl or C₇-C₂₀-arylalkyl radicals, optionally containing silicon or germanium atoms, with the proviso that at least one U is different from halogen, and j ranges from 0 to 1, being also a non-integer number. In this reaction the molar ratio of Al/water is preferably comprised between 1:1 and 100:1.

The molar ratio between aluminium and the metal of the metallocene is generally comprised between about 10:1 and about 30000:1, preferably between about 100:1 and about 5000:1.

The alumoxanes used in the catalyst according to the invention are considered to be linear, branched or cyclic compounds containing at least one group of the type:



wherein n¹ is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 40 and the substituents U are defined as above; and/or a group of the type:



in the case of cyclic compounds, wherein n² is an integer from 2 to 40 and the U substituents are defined as above.

Examples of alumoxanes suitable for use according to the present invention are methylalumoxane (MAO), tetra-(isobutyl)alumoxane (TIBAO), tetra-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)alumoxane (TIOAO), tetra-(2,3-dimethylbutyl)alumoxane (TDMBAO) and tetra-(2,3,3-trimethylbutyl)alumoxane (TTMBAO).

Particularly interesting cocatalysts are those described in WO 99/21899 and in WO01/21674 in which the alkyl and aryl groups have specific branched patterns.

Non-limiting examples of aluminium compounds that can be reacted with water to give

suitable alumoxanes (b), described in WO 99/21899 and WO01/21674, are:

tris(2,3,3-trimethyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2,3-dimethyl-hexyl)aluminium, tris(2,3-dimethyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2,3-dimethyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2,3-dimethyl-heptyl)aluminium, tris(2-methyl-3-ethyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2-methyl-3-ethyl-hexyl)aluminium, tris(2-methyl-3-ethyl-heptyl)aluminium, tris(2-methyl-3-propyl-hexyl)aluminium, tris(2-ethyl-3-methyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-ethyl-3-methyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2,3-diethyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2-propyl-3-methyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-isopropyl-3-methyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-isobutyl-3-methyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2,3,3-trimethyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2,3,3-trimethyl-hexyl)aluminium, tris(2-ethyl-3,3-dimethyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-ethyl-3,3-dimethyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris(2-isopropyl-3,3-dimethyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-trimethylsilyl-propyl)aluminium, tris(2-methyl-3-phenyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-ethyl-3-phenyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2,3-dimethyl-3-phenyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-phenyl-propyl)aluminium, tris[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-propyl]aluminium, tris[2-(4-chloro-phenyl)-propyl]aluminium, tris[2-(3-isopropyl-phenyl)-propyl]aluminium, tris(2-phenyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(3-methyl-2-phenyl-butyl)aluminium, tris(2-phenyl-pentyl)aluminium, tris[2-(pentafluorophenyl)-propyl]aluminium, tris[2,2-diphenyl-ethyl]aluminium and tris[2-phenyl-2-methyl-propyl]aluminium, as well as the corresponding compounds wherein one of the hydrocarbyl groups is replaced with a hydrogen atom, and those wherein one or two of the hydrocarbyl groups are replaced with an isobutyl group.

Amongst the above aluminium compounds, trimethylaluminium (TMA), triisobutylaluminium (TIBA), tris(2,4,4-trimethyl-pentyl)aluminium (TIOA), tris(2,3-dimethylbutyl)aluminium (TDMBA) and tris(2,3,3-trimethylbutyl)aluminium (TTMBA) are preferred.

Non-limiting examples of compounds able to form an alkylmetallocene cation are compounds of formula D^+E^- , wherein D^+ is a Brønsted acid, able to donate a proton and to react irreversibly with a substituent X of the metallocene of formula (I) and E^- is a compatible anion, which is able to stabilize the active catalytic species originating from the reaction of the two compounds, and which is sufficiently labile to be removed by an olefinic monomer. Preferably, the anion E^- comprises one or more boron atoms. More preferably, the anion E^- is an anion of the formula $BAr_4^{(-)}$, wherein the substituents Ar which can be identical or different are aryl radicals such as phenyl, pentafluorophenyl or bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl. Tetrakis-pentafluorophenyl borate is particularly preferred compound, as described in WO

91/02012. Moreover, compounds of formula BAr_3 can be conveniently used. Compounds of this type are described, for example, in the International patent application WO 92/00333. Other examples of compounds able to form an alkylmetallocene cation are compounds of formula BAr_3P wherein P is a substituted or unsubstituted pyrrol radical. These compounds are described in WO01/62764. Compounds containing boron atoms can be conveniently supported according to the description of DE-A-19962814 and DE-A-19962910. All these compounds containing boron atoms can be used in a molar ratio between boron and the metal of the metallocene comprised between about 1:1 and about 10:1; preferably 1:1 and 2.1; more preferably about 1:1.

Non limiting examples of compounds of formula D^+E^- are:

Triethylammoniumtetra(phenyl)borate,
Tributylammoniumtetra(phenyl)borate,
Trimethylammoniumtetra(tolyl)borate,
Tributylammoniumtetra(tolyl)borate,
Tributylammoniumtetra(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
Tributylammoniumtetra(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
Tripropylammoniumtetra(dimethylphenyl)borate,
Tributylammoniumtetra(trifluoromethylphenyl)borate,
Tributylammoniumtetra(4-fluorophenyl)borate,
N,N-Dimethylbenzylammonium-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
N,N-Dimethylhexylammonium-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
N,N-Dimethylaniliniumtetra(phenyl)borate,
N,N-Diethylaniliniumtetra(phenyl)borate,
N,N-Dimethylaniliniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
N,N-Dimethylaniliniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
N,N-Dimethylbenzylammonium-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
N,N-Dimethylhexylammonium-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
Di(propyl)ammoniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
Di(cyclohexyl)ammoniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
Triphenylphosphoniumtetrakis(phenyl)borate,
Triethylphosphoniumtetrakis(phenyl)borate,
Diphenylphosphoniumtetrakis(phenyl)borate,
Tri(methylphenyl)phosphoniumtetrakis(phenyl)borate,

Tri(dimethylphenyl)phosphoniumtetrakis(phenyl)borate,
Triphenylcarbeniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
Triphenylcarbeniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate,
Triphenylcarbeniumtetrakis(phenyl)aluminate,
Ferroceniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate,
Ferroceniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)aluminate.
Triphenylcarbeniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate, and
N,N-Dimethylaniliniumtetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate.

Organic aluminum compounds used as compound c) are those of formula H_jAlU_{3-j} or $H_jAl_2U_{6-j}$ as described above.

The catalyst system object of the present invention can be used for (co)polymerizing one or more olefins. Therefore a further object of the present invention is a process for (co)polymerizing olefins containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms comprising contacting one or more of said olefins under polymerization conditions in the presence of the catalyst system described above. Preferably alpha-olefins containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms are used.

Examples of alpha-olefins that can be used with the process of the present invention are: ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 4,6-dimethyl-1-heptene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene, 1-hexadecene, 1-octadecene and 1-eicosene. Preferred olefins are propylene, ethylene and 1-butene.

The following examples are given for illustrative purpose and do not intend to limit the invention.

EXAMPLES

General procedures

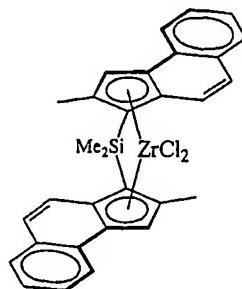
All operations were performed under nitrogen by using conventional Shlenk-line techniques. Solvents were purified by degassing with nitrogen and passing over activated Al_2O_3 and stored under nitrogen. All compounds were analyzed by 1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR on a DPX 200 Bruker spectrometer. Due to the low solubility of the Zirconocene, the ^{13}C -NMR spectra of this compound were performed on a Bruker DPX 400 in CD_2Cl_4 at 120° C.

The melting points of the polymers (T_m) were measured by Differential Scanning Calorimetry (D.S.C.) on Perkin Elmer DSC-7 instrument, according to the standard method. A weighted sample (5-10 mg) obtained from the polymerization was sealed into aluminum pans and

heated at 200°C with a scanning speed corresponding to 20°C/minute. The sample was kept at 200°C for 5 minutes to allow a complete melting of all the crystallites. Successively, after cooling to 0°C with a scanning speed corresponding to 20°C/minute the sample was kept for 5 minutes at 0°C. Then the sample was heated for the second time at 200°C with a scanning speed corresponding to 10°C/min. In this second heating run, the peak temperature was taken as the melting temperature (T_m).

Comparative example 1

(dimethyl)silanedyilbis(4,5-benzo-indenyl)Zirconiumdichloride (C1)

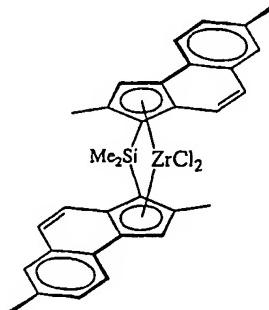


(C1)

was prepared according to the procedure described in US 5,830,821.

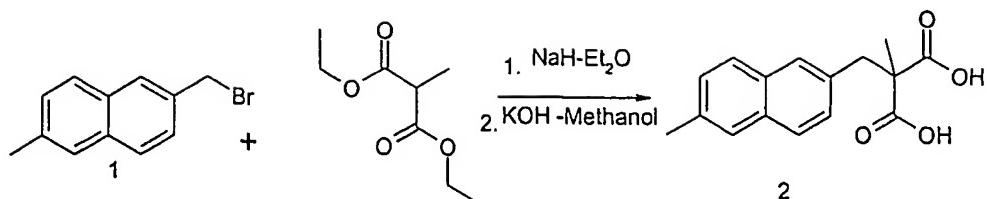
Comparative example 2

Synthesis of (dimethyl)silanedyilbis(2,7-dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalen-1-yl)ZrCl₂ (C2)



(C2)

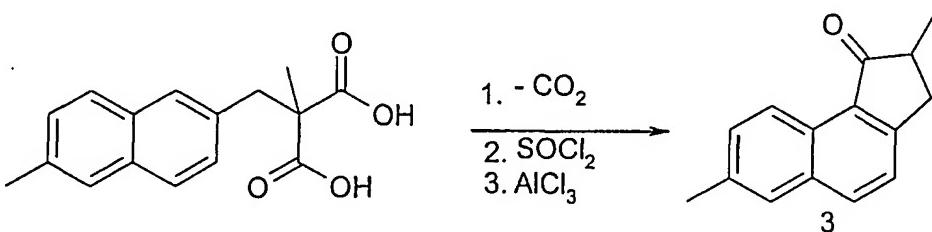
- a) 2-methyl-2-[(6-methyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]malonic acid



To a stirred suspension of 3.6 g NaH (90 mmol, 60 % in mineral oil) in 200 ml Et₂O 16.2 ml (94 mmol) of diethyl 2-methylmalonate was added slowly with cooling. After 2 h stirring at 20 C, solution of 21.2 g (90 mmol) of 2-(bromomethyl)-6-methylnaphthalene (prepared according *Buu-Hoi L.; J.Chem.Soc.; 1946; 831*) in 30 ml of THF was added, resulting mixture was stirred overnight and decomposed by addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution. Organic phase was separated, aqueous - extracted twice with 100 ml portions of ether. Combined extracts were evaporated, residue was dissolved in 150 ml methanol and solution of KOH (20 g, 360 mmol) was added slowly. Mixture was refluxed for 5 h, then evaporated to dryness and resulting semisolid was dissolved in warm water (400 ml). Solution was extracted three times with 100 ml portions of ether, then acidified by carefully addition of 10 % HCl. Precipitate of acid 2 was collected and dried, yielded 20 g (81 %) of white powder.

H¹NMR (dmso -d₆): 12.9 (broad s, 2H), 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, 2H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 3.3 (s, 2H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H).

b) 2,7-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-one

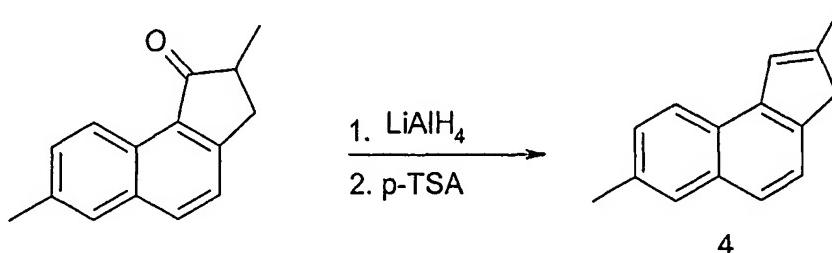


Acid 2 (20 g, 73 mmol) was heated to 180 C without solvent until gas evolving ceased (10 min), then reaction mixture was cooled, dissolved in benzene (50 ml) and evaporated. Oily residue was again dissolved in benzene (100 ml) and treated with SOCl_2 (16 ml, 219 mmol). Resulting solution was refluxed 3 h, evaporated to dryness and dissolved in 100 ml of dry CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was added dropwise at 0 C to stirred suspension of 14.5 g (109 mmol) anhydrous AlCl_3 in 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Reaction mixture was stirred overnight, poured into ice-5 % HCl solution and extracted twice with 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Combined

organic extracts were washed with KHCO_3 solution, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated, afforded 11.4g (74 %) of 3 as brown semisolid.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 9.05 (d, 1H), 7.95 (d, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 2H), 3.45 (quart, 1H), 2.8 (m, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 1.40 (d, 3H).

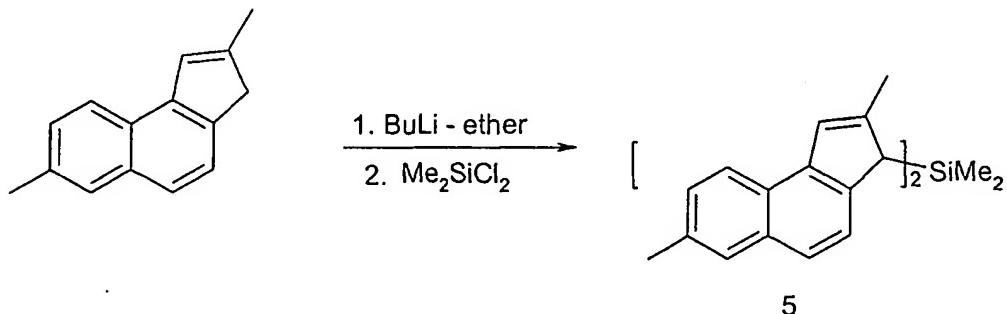
c) 2,7-dimethyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalene



To a suspension of 0.54 g (14 mmol) LiAlH_4 in 50 ml Et_2O solution of 10g (48 mmol) of 3 in ether was added slowly with stirring at 0 C. Reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, then decompose by addition of saturated NH_4Cl solution. Organic layer was separated, evaporated and resulting oil was dissolved in 250 ml of benzene. Small amount (100 mg) of p-TSA was added and solution was refluxed with Dean-Stark water trap for 1h. Reaction was monitored by TLC (benzene). Dark solution was cooled, washed with saturated KHCO_3 solution, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered through Al_2O_3 (Fluka, neutral, grade I) layer and evaporated. Yield of 4 (two isomers) as light semisolid - 8.1 g (87 %).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 8.05 (d, 1H), 7.85 (d, 1H), 7.74 (m, 3H), 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.15 ("s", 1H), 6.7 ("s", 1H), 3.65 (s, 2H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 2.63 (d, 6H), 2.33 (d, 6H).

d) bis(2,7-dimethyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-yl)(dimethyl)silane

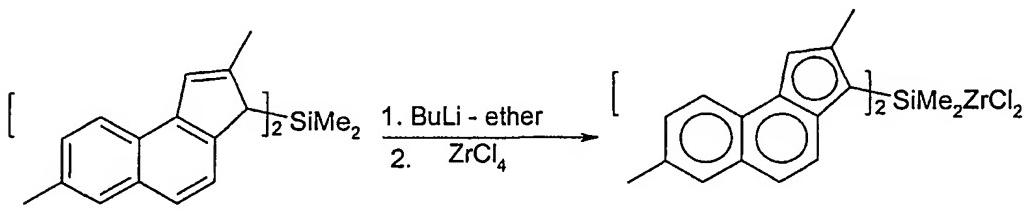


Lithium salt of 4 was prepared in usual manner from 5 g (25.7 mmol) of 4 and 17 ml (27.2 mmol) n-BuLi (Merck, 1.6 N solution in hexanes) in 75 ml Et_2O at -30 C. Then reaction

mixture was warmed to 20 C, stirred 5 h and again cooled to -70 C. At this temperature 130 mg (1.4 mmol, 5% mol) of CuCN was added, resulted suspension stirred for 20 min and 1.55 ml (12.8 mmol) of Me_2SiCl_2 was added at one portion. Stirring was continued overnight, then mixture was poured into cold water, extracted with benzene ($2 \times 100\text{ml}$). Benzene solution was filtered through silicagel (Merck 60) and evaporated, yielded 4.7 g (83%) as light solid (mixture of *rac*- and *meso*-isomers).

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 8.15, 7.75, 7.6, 7.45 (m, $\Sigma 20\text{ H}$), 7.3 (s, 4H), 4.1 (d, 4H), 2.61 (s, 12H), 2.4 (d, 12H), -0.2 (s, 3H, *meso*-), -0.27 (s, 6H, *rac*-), -0.29 (s, 3H, *meso*-)

e) (dimethyl)silanedyilbis(2,7-dimethyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-yl) ZrCl_2



6

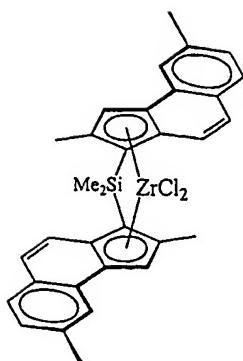
Lit

hium salt of 5 was prepared from 3 g (6.75mmol) of 5 and 8.8 ml (14.4 mmol) n-BuLi (Merck, 1.6 N solution in hexanes) in 40 ml of Et_2O at -30 C. Then reaction mixture was warmed to 20 C, stirred 1 h and evaporated. Dry salt was suspended in 100 ml of pentane, then consecutively 1.86 g ZrCl_4 (7.9 mmol) and 5 ml of Et_2O was added and mixture was stirred overnight. Precipitate was filtered off, washed with pentane and dried. Resulted compound was recrystallised from dichloromethane-ether mixture, afforded 6 as yellow-orange powder. Yield 2.5 g of 6 as a mixture of *rac*-/*meso*-=5/1.

^1H NMR (CD_2Cl_2): 7.85, 7.6, 7.4, 7.32, 7.35, (m, $\Sigma 20\text{ H}$), 7.2 (s, 2H), 7.07 (s, 2H) 2.53 (s, 12H), 2.40 (s, 6H), 2.34 (s, 6H), 2.35 (s, 6H), 1.43 (s, 3H, *meso*-), 1.33 (s, 6H, *rac*-), 1.24(s, 3H, *meso*-)

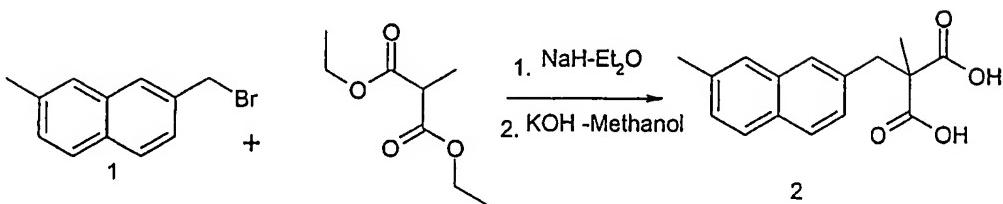
Example 1

Synthesis of (dimethyl)silanedyilbis(2,8-dimethyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-yl) ZrCl_2 (A1)



(A1)

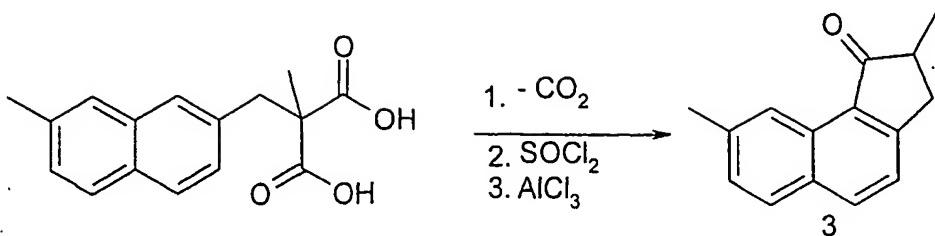
a) **2-methyl-2-[(7-methyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]malonic acid**



To a stirred suspension of 3.6 g NaH (90 mmol, 60 % in mineral oil) in 200 ml Et₂O 16.2 ml (94 mmol) of diethyl 2-methylmalonate was added slowly with cooling. After 2 h stirring at 20 C, solution of 21.2 g (90 mmol) of 2-(bromomethyl)-7-methylnaphthalene (prepared according *Gorsane, M.; Martin, R. H.; Bull.Soc.Chim.Belg.; 94; 3; 1985; 205-214.*) in 20 ml of THF was added, resulting mixture was stirred overnight and decomposed by addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution. Organic phase was separated, aqueous - extracted twice with 100 ml portions of ether. Combined extracts were evaporated, residue was dissolved in 150 ml methanol and solution of KOH (20 g, 360 mmol) was added slowly. Mixture was refluxed for 5 h, then evaporated to dryness and resulting semisolid was dissolved in warm water (300 ml). Solution was extracted three times with 100 ml portions of ether, then acidified carefully by addition of 10 % HCl. Precipitate of acid 2 was collected and dried, yielded 18.8 g (76 %) of yellowish powder.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 7.77 (quart, 2H), 7.62 (s, 2H), 7.33 (m, 2H), 2.9 (s, 2H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 1.26 (s, 3H)

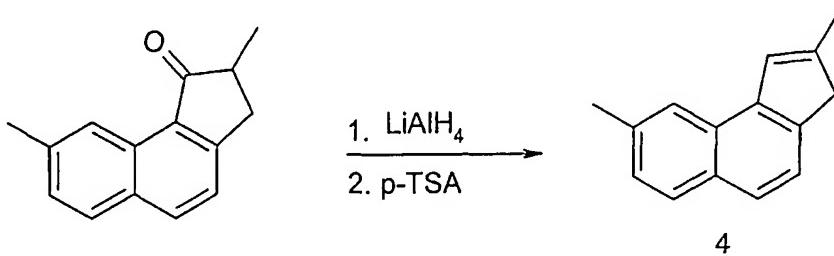
b) **2,8-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-one**



Acid 2 (15 g, 55 mmol) was heated to 180 C without solvent until gas evolving ceased (10 min), then reaction mixture was cooled, dissolved in benzene (50 ml) and evaporated. Oily residue was again dissolved in benzene (100 ml) and treated with SOCl_2 (12 ml, 165 mmol). Resulting solution was refluxed 3 h, evaporated to dryness and dissolved in 100 ml of dry CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was added dropwise at 0 C to stirred suspension of 11.1 g (83 mmol) anhydrous AlCl_3 in 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Reaction mixture was stirred overnight, poured into ice-5% HCl solution and extracted twice with 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Combined organic extracts were washed with KHCO_3 solution, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated, afforded 9.6 g (83 %) of 3 as brown solid.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 9.0 (s, 1H), 8.0 (d, 1H), 7.8 (d, 1H), 7.45 (t, 2H), 3.45 (qwar, 1H), 2.8 (m, 2H), 2.6 (s, 3H), 1.4 (d, 3H).

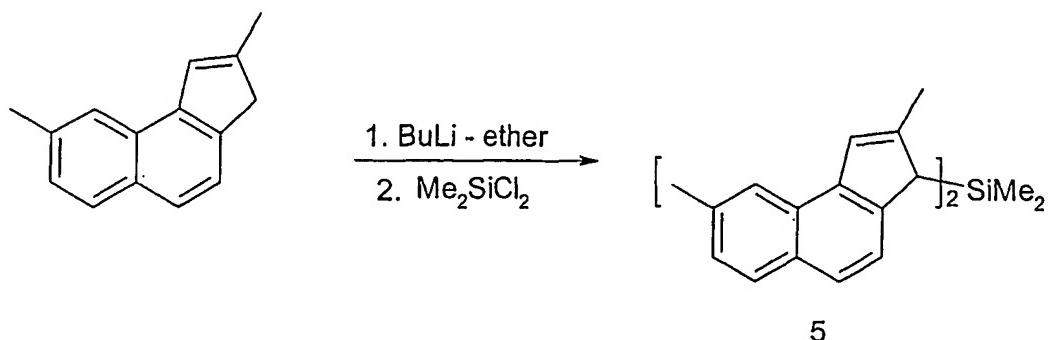
c) 2,8-dimethyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalene



To a suspension of 0.32 g (8 mmol) LiAlH_4 in 10 ml Et_2O solution of 3.5 g (17 mmol) of 3 in ether (50 ml) was added slowly with stirring at 0 C. Reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, then decompose by addition of saturated NH_4Cl solution. Organic layer was separated, evaporated and resulting oil was dissolved in 250 ml of benzene. Small amount (100 mg) of p-TSA was added and solution was refluxed with Dean-Stark water trap for 1h. Reaction was monitored by TLC (benzene). Dark solution was cooled, washed with saturated KHCO_3 solution, dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated. Yield of 4 (two isomers) as light semisolid - 2.5 g (76 %).

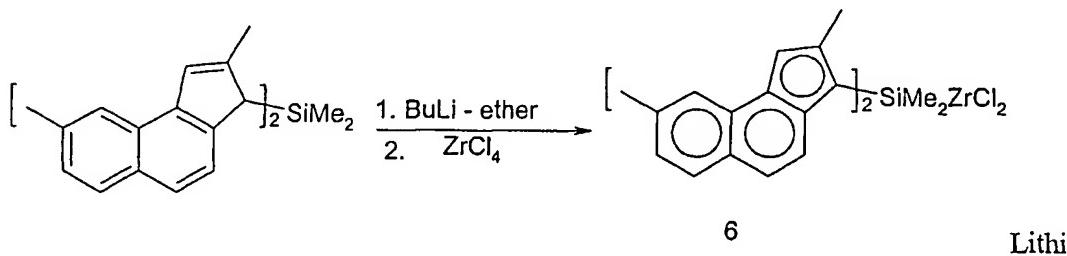
^1H NMR (CDCl_3): 7.82 (t, 4H), 7.60 (d, 2H), 7.51 (d, 2H), 7.31 (t, 2H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 3.47 (s, 4H), 2.58 (s, 6H), 2.3 (s, 6H)

d) bis(2,8-dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalen-1-yl)(dimethyl)silane



Lithium salt of **4** was prepared in usual manner from 2.0 g (10.3mmol) of **4** and 6.8 ml (10.8 mmol) n-BuLi (Merck, 1.6 N solution in hexanes) in 30 ml Et₂O at -30 C. Then reaction mixture was warmed to 20 C, stirred 2 h and again cooled to -70 C. At this temperature 60 mg (0.6 mmol, 5% mol) of CuCN was added, resulted suspension stirred for 20 min and 0.62 ml (5.13 mmol) of Me₂SiCl₂ was added at one portion. Stirring was continued overnight, then mixture was poured into cold water, extracted with benzene (2*100ml). Benzene solution was filtered through silica gel (Merck 60) and evaporated, yielded 1.8 g (79%) as light solid (mixture of *rac*- and *meso*-isomers).

¹HNMR (CDCl₃): 7.9, 7.8, 7.75, 7.55, 7.35 (m, Σ 20 H), 7.29 (s, 4H), 4.05 (d, 4H), 2.61 (s, 12H), 2.4 (d, 12H), -0.21 (s, 3H, *meso*-), -0.29 (s, 6H, *rac*-), -0.30 (s, 3H, *meso*-)

e) (dimethyl)silanedyilbis(2,8-dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalen-1-yl)ZrCl₂

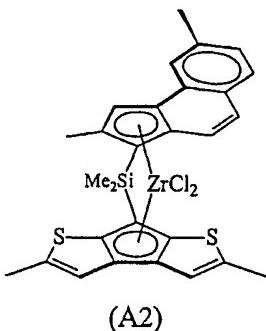
Lithi

um salt of **5** was prepared from 2.4 g (5.4 mmol) of **5** and 7 ml (11.2 mmol) n-BuLi (Merck, 1.6 N solution in hexanes) in 40 ml of Et₂O at -30 C. Then reaction mixture was warmed to 20 C, stirred 1 h and evaporated. Dry salt was suspended in 50 ml of pentane, then consecutively 1.52 g ZrCl₄ (6.5 mmol) and 5 ml of Et₂O was added and mixture was stirred overnight. Precipitate was filtered off, washed with pentane and dried. Resulted compound was recrystallised from dichloromethane-ether mixture, afforded **6** as yellow powder. Yield of **6** is 1.87 g as a mixture of *rac*-/*meso*- = 6/4.

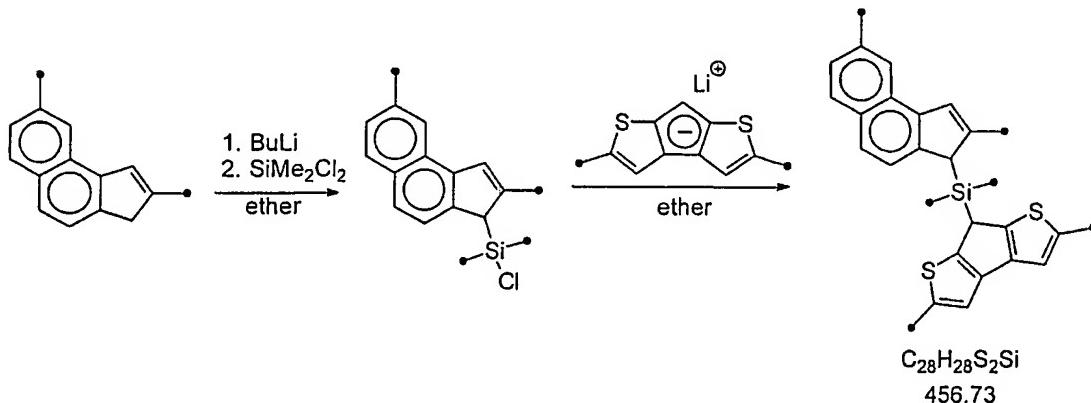
H^1NMR (CD_2Cl_2): 7.65, 7.55, 7.35, 7.2, 7.35, 7.1 (m, Σ 24 H), 2.53 (s, 6H), 2.50 (s, 6H), 2.44 (s, 6H), 2.35 (s, 6H), 1.4 (s, 3H, *meso*-), 1.35 (s, 6H, *rac*-), 1.2 (s, 3H, *meso*)

Example 2

Synthesis of $\{\mu-(\eta^5\text{-}2,8\text{-Dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta}[a]\text{naphth-3-yl})(\eta^5\text{-}2,5\text{-dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadien-7-yl})\text{dimethylsilanediyl}\}$ dichlorozirconium (IV) (A2)



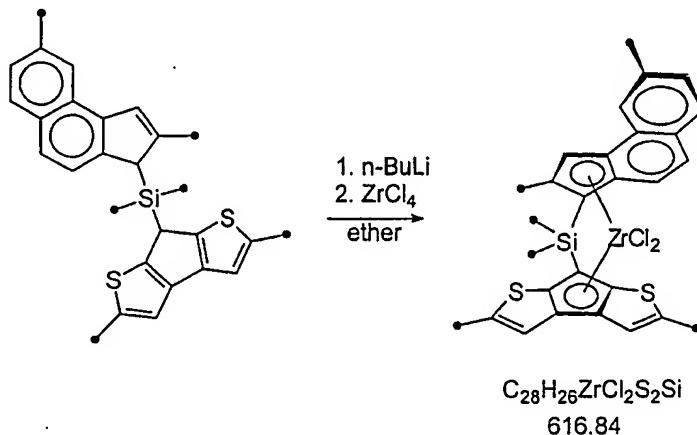
- a) (2,8-Dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphth-3-yl)(2,5-dimethyl-dithiopheno cyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilane.



A solution of 2,8-dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalene (0.43 g, 2.2 mmole) prepared as described above in ether (10 ml) was cooled to -40°C , and n-BuLi in hexane (1.6M, 1.4 ml, 2.2 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 1 h, cooled to -60°C , and SiMe_2Cl_2 (0.35 ml, 2.9 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 16 h, evaporated and dried. Dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadiene (0.45 g, 2.2 mmole) in ether (15 ml) was cooled to -40°C , and n-BuLi in hexane (1.6M, 1.4 ml, 2.2 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 1 h, and added to suspension of dimethylchlorosilyl derivative of 2,8-dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalene in 10 ml of

ether at -60°C. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 16 h, evaporated and dried. The product was obtained by column chromatography (silica gel 60, hexane/CHCl₃ 8:1). The yield 0.82 g (82%) of yellow solid.

b) {μ-(η⁵-2,8-Dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[*a*]naphth-3-yl)(η⁵-2,5-dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilanediyl] dichlorozirconium (IV) (A2).

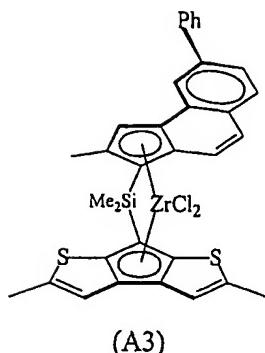


(2,8-dimethyl-3H-cyclopenta[*a*]naphth-3-yl)(2,5-dimethyl dithiopheno cyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilane (0.82 g, 1.8 mmole) obtained in step a) was dissolved in Et₂O (20 ml), cooled to -40°C, and n-BuLi (2.5 ml of 1.6M in hexane, 4 mmole) was added. Reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 2 h, cooled to -60°C, and ZrCl₄ (0.44 g, 1.9 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature with stirring, stirred for additional 16 h. The resulting yellow precipitate was filtered off and recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂ giving yellow-orange product. The yield 0.82 g (74%).

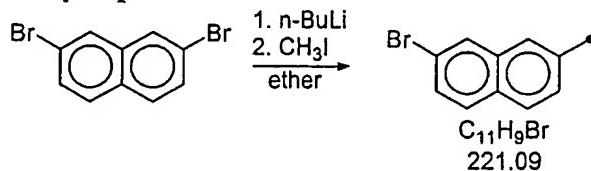
¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20°C) δ: 7.81 (s, 1H); 7.59 (d, 1H); 7.51 (d, 1H); 7.30 (d, 1H); 7.12 (d, 1H) {aromatic C₆ rings}; 6.79 (s, 2H); 6.57 (s, 1H) {C₅ rings}; 2.60 (s, 3H); 2.53 (s, 3H); 2.43 (s, 3H); 2.40 (s, 3H); {C-CH₃}; 1.32 (s, 3H); 1.18 (s, 3H) {Si-CH₃}.

Example 3

Synthesis of {μ-(η⁵-2-Methyl-8-phenyl-3H-cyclopenta[*a*]naphth-3-yl)(η⁵-2,5-dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilanediyl] dichlorozirconium (IV) (A3).



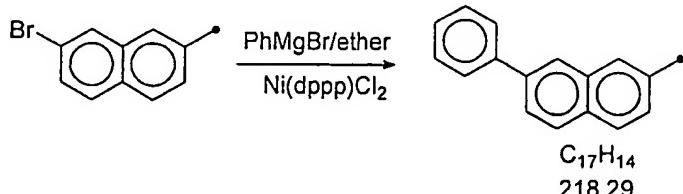
- a) **2,7-Dibromonaphthalene** was obtained by known method starting from **2,7-naphthalenediol** [Porzi G., Concilio C., J.Organomet.Chem., 128 (1977), 95-98]
- b) **2-Bromo-7-methylnaphthalene**



Suspension of 2,7-dibromonaphthalene (61.4 g, 0.21 mole) in ether (400 ml) was cooled to -30°C, and n-BuLi (1.6M in hexane, 135 ml, 0.21 mole) was added. Reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for additional 2.5 h, cooled to -30°C, and CH₃I (13.5 ml, 0.21 mole) was added. Reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for additional 16 h, treated by water (100 ml). Organic layer was separated, water layer was extracted by ether (6×100 ml). Combined organic fraction was evaporated, giving practically pure solid product. The yield 38.1 g (82%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 7.93 (s, 1H); 7.70 (d, 1H); 7.52 (s, 1H); 7.50 (d, 1H); 7.35 (d, 1H) {aromatic C₆ rings}; 2.54 (s, 3H, -CH₃).

- c) **2-Methyl-7-phenylnaphthalene**

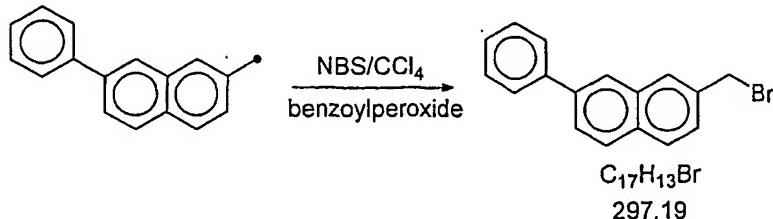


Solution of 2-bromo-7-methylnaphthalene (10 g, 45 mmole) in ether (100 ml) was cooled to -0°C, and Ni(dppp)Cl₂ and solution of PhLi (obtained from 1.3 g of Mg and 5.6 ml of PhBr in 55 ml of ether) were added subsequently. Reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for additional 4 h with heating, cooled room temperature,

stirred for additional 16 h, and treated by water (100 ml). Organic layer was separated, water layer was extracted by ether (3×50 ml). Combined organic fraction was evaporated, giving practically pure solid product. The yield 9.23 g (94%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 8.10 (s, 1H); 7.92 (d, 1H); 7.83-7.71 (group of m, 5H); 7.53 (t, 2H); 7.43 (t, 1H); 7.37 (d, 1H) {aromatic C₆ rings}; 2.58 (s, 3H, -CH₃).

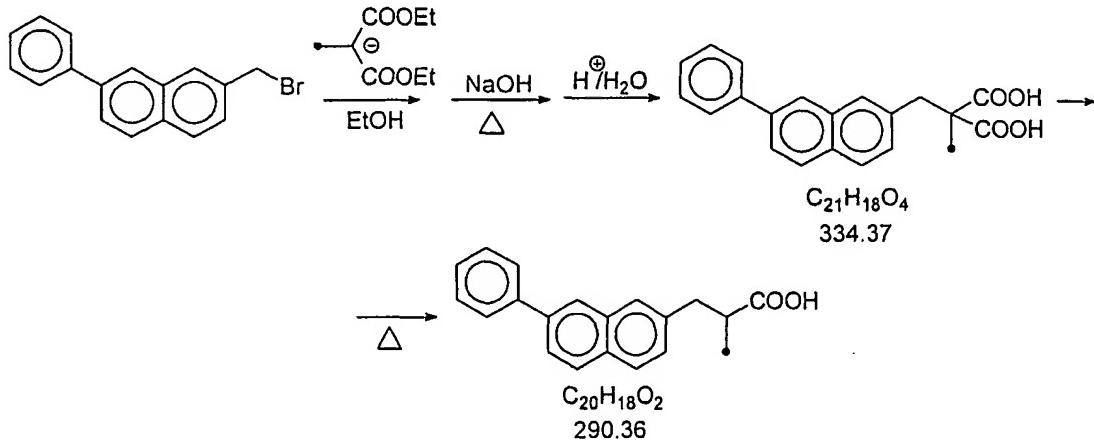
d) 2-(Bromomethyl)-7-phenylnaphthalene



2-Methyl-7-phenylnaphthalene (5.4 g, 25 mmole) and N-bromosuccinimide (4.4 g, 25 mmole) were suspended in CCl₄ (60 ml). Benzoylperoxide (0.25 g) and Br₂ (20 mkl) were added, the mixture was refluxed for 3 h, filtered, evaporated and dried giving practically pure product. The yield 7.4 g (~100%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 8.40 (s, 1H); 7.94-7.73 (group of m, 6H); 7.53 (m, 3H); 7.44 (t, 1H {aromatic C₆ rings}); 4.71 (s, 2H, -CH₂).

e) 2-Methyl-3-(7-phenyl-2-naphthyl)propanoic acid



Diethylmethylmalonate (4.35 g, 25 mmole) was added to the solution of EtONa (1.7 g, 25 mmole) in ethanol (80 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h, and 2-(Bromomethyl)-7-phenylnaphthalene (7.4 g, 25 mmole) was added. The resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 h, cooled, treated by NaOH (4 g in 10 ml of H₂O) and refluxed for 6 h.

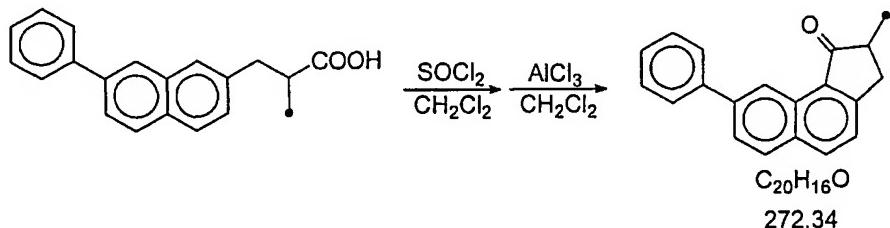
After cooling, aq. HCl was added to pH~1. Resulting precipitate was filtered off, leading pure 2-methyl-2-[(7-phenyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]malonic acid. The yield 7.2 g (86%).

¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 20°C) δ: 12.9 (broad, 2H, -COOH); 8.12 (s, 1H); 7.97 (d, 1H); 7.86 (d, 1H); 7.80 (m, 4H); 7.52 (t, 2H); 7.41 (t, 1H); 7.35 (d, 1H) {aromatic C₆ rings}; 3.28 (s, 2H, -CH₂); 1.25 (s, 3H, -CH₃).

2-Methyl-3-(7-phenyl-2-naphthyl)propanoic acid (6.25 g) was obtained by heating of dicarboxylic acid (150-160°C, 30 min).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 11.5-10 (broad, 1H, -COOH); 8.15 (s, 1H); 7.92 (d, 1H); 7.83 (d, 1H); 7.76 (m, 4H); 7.52 (t, 2H); 7.42 (t, 1H); 7.36 (d, 1H) {aromatic C₆ rings}; 3.30 (m, 1H); 2.90 (m, 2H) {-CHCH₂-}; 1.25 (d, 3H, -CH₃).

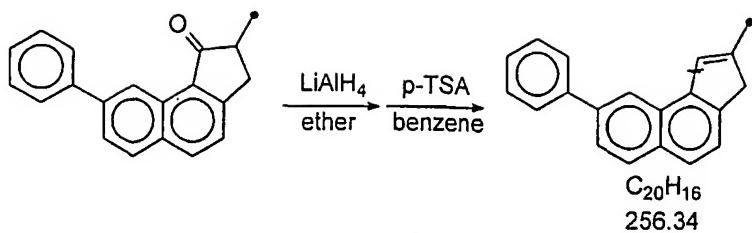
f) 2-Methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-one



2-Methyl-3-(7-phenyl-2-naphthyl)propanoic acid (6.25 g, 21.5 mmole) was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml), and SOCl₂ (2.9 ml, 40 mmole) and 0.05 ml of DMF were added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature, refluxed for additional 1 h, evaporated and dried *in vacuo*. AlCl₃ (4.3 g, 33 mmol) was suspended in CH₂Cl₂ (40ml), and solution of obtained chloroanhydride in CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml) was added at 0°C within 0.5 h. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for additional 2 h, and poured into ice/HCl (~200 g + 40 ml). The resulting mixture was extracted by CH₂Cl₂ (4×50ml). Combined organic phase was washed by aq. KHCO₃, dried over MgSO₄, evaporated and dried *in vacuo* giving practically pure solid product. The yield 5.45 g (92%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 9.48 (s, 1H); 8.07 (d, 1H); 7.70 (d, 1H); 7.85 (m, 3H); 7.53 (m, 3H); 7.43 (t, 1H) {aromatic C₆ rings}; 3.50 (m, 1H); 2.85 (m, 2H) {-CHCH₂-}; 1.41 (d, 3H, -CH₃).

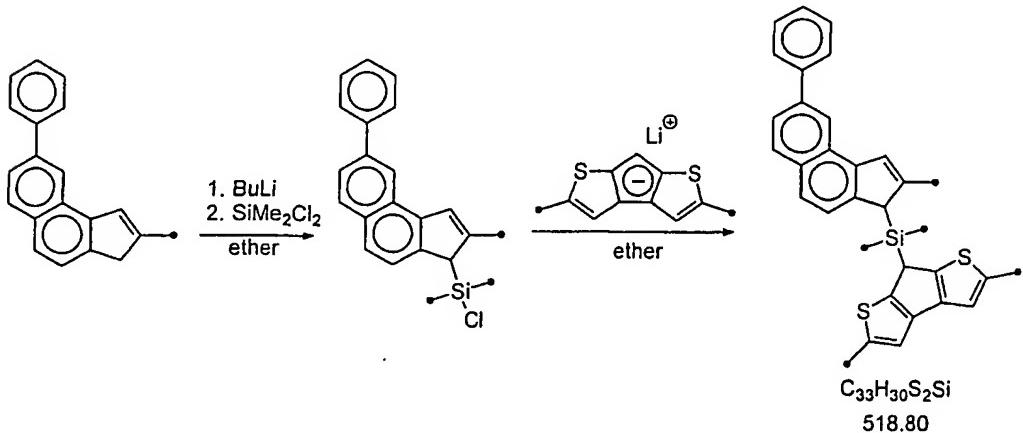
g) 2-Methyl-8-phenyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalene



2-Methyl-8-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalen-1-one (5.45 g, 20 mmole) in Et₂O (50 ml) was added dropwise to cooled (-40°C) suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.23 g, 6 mmole) in Et₂O (50 ml). The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for additional 2 h. Then H₂O (10 ml) and 10M HCl (5 ml) were added, the resulting mixture was poured into CH₂Cl₂ (300 ml). The organic phase was washed by water (50 ml), 5% aq. KHCO₃ (50 ml), dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated giving white crystalline alcohol. The 250 ml round-bottomed flask was sparged with argon; benzene (100 ml) and p-TSA (0.2 g) were added, and resulting solution was refluxed with Dine-Stark head with stirring (control by TLC, benzene/EtOAc 4:1) within 1.5 h. Then the resulting yellow solution was washed by water, aq. KHCO₃, water, dried over MgSO₄, passed through small amount of silica gel and evaporated giving 4.8 g (94%) of the product.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 8.30 (s, 1H); 7.98 (d, 1H); 7.82 (dd, 2H); 7.75 (d, 1H); 7.68 (d, 1H); 7.60 (d, 1H); 7.55 (t, 2H); 7.44 (d, 1H); 7.20 (s, 1H) {-CH=}; 3.51 (s, 2H, -CH₂-); 2.33 (s, 3H, -CH₃).

h) (2-Methyl-8-phenyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphth-3-yl)(2,5-dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilane.

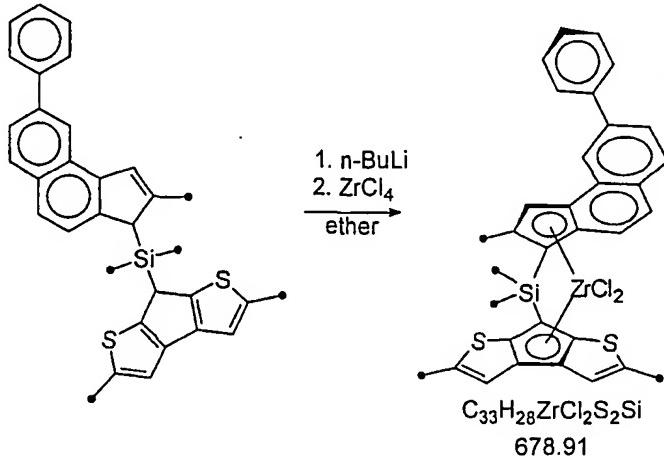


Solution of 2-methyl-8-phenyl-3*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]naphthalene (2.56 g, 10 mmole) in ether (50 ml) was cooled to -40°C, and n-BuLi in hexane (1.6M, 6.3 ml, 10 mmole) was added.

Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 1 h, cooled to -60°C, and SiMe₂Cl₂ (1.33 ml, 11 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 16 h, evaporated and dried. Dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadiene (2.06 g, 10 mmole) in ether (40 ml) was cooled to -40°C, and n-BuLi in hexane (1.6M, 6.3 ml, 10 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 1 h, and added to suspension of dimethylchlorosilyl derivative of 2-methyl-8-phenyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphthalene in 50 ml of ether at -60°C. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 16 h, evaporated and dried. The product was obtained by crystallization from hexane as a single isomer. The yield 2.28 g (44%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 20°C) δ: 8.39 (s, 1H); 7.99 (d, 1H); 7.81 (dd, 2H); 7.78 (d, 1H); 7.63 (m, 2H); 7.56 (t, 2H); 7.44 (t, 1H); 7.36 (s, 1H); 6.94 (s, 1H); 6.90 (s, 1H) {-CH=}; 4.19 (s, 1H); 4.10 (s, 1H) >CH-; 2.63 (s, 3H); 2.58 (s, 3H); 2.42 (s, 3H) {C-CH₃}; -0.31 (s, 3H); -0.33 (s, 3H) {Si-CH₃}.

i) {μ-(η⁵-2-Methyl-8-phenyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphth-3-yl)(η⁵-2,5-dimethyldithiophenocyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilanediyl} dichlorozirconium (IV).



(2-Methyl-8-phenyl-3H-cyclopenta[a]naphth-3-yl)(2,5-dimethyl-dithiopheno-cyclopentadien-7-yl)dimethylsilane (2.28 g, 4.39 mmole) was suspended in Et₂O (60 ml), cooled to -40°C, and n-BuLi (5.6 ml of 1.6M in hexane, 9 mmole) was added. Reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 2 h, cooled to -60°C, and ZrCl₄ (1.05 g, 4.5 mmole) was added. Resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature with stirring, stirred for additional 16 h. The resulting yellow precipitate was

filtered off and purified by 20-times extraction by CH_2Cl_2 with subsequent concentration of the solution giving yellow-orange product. The yield 1.97 g (66%).

Polymerization examples

General procedure

The catalyst mixture was prepared by dissolving the amount of the metallocene indicated in table 1 in 5 ml of toluene with the proper amount of the methylalumoxane (MAO) solution (30% by weight in toluene) (Al/Zr molar ratio=500) obtaining a solution which was stirred for 10 min at room temperature before being injected into the autoclave.

2 mmol of $\text{Al}(i\text{-Bu})_3$ (as a 1M solution in hexane) and 700 g of propylene were charged at room temperature in a 2.4-L jacketed stainless-steel autoclave, equipped with magnetically driven stirrer and a 35-mL stainless-steel vial, connected to a thermostat for temperature control, previously purified by washing with an $\text{Al}(i\text{-Bu})_3$ solution in hexanes and dried at 50°C in a stream of propylene. The autoclave was then thermostatted at 70°C, and then the toluene solution containing the catalyst/cocatalyst mixture was injected in the autoclave by means of nitrogen pressure through the stainless-steel vial, and the polymerization carried out at constant temperature for 1 hour. The polymerization was stopped by pressurizing CO into the reactor. After venting the unreacted monomer and cooling the reactor to room temperature, the polymer was dried under reduced pressure at 60 °C. The polymerization results are reported in table 1.

Table 1

Ex	metall. (mg)	Activity Kg/g _{cat} ·h	η dL/g	Tm(II) (°C)
1	A1 (1) ^{a)}	319	2.1	144.7
2*	C1(0.5)	220	1.8	144
3*	C2 (0.5) ^{b)}	200	2.1	143.5

* comparative

a) mixture of rac meso isomers (rac:meso 6:4);

b) mixture of rac meso isomers (rac:meso 5:1);

From table 1 clearly results that the compound A1 even if it is used in rac, meso mixture (the meso form has an activity lower or it is inactive with respect to the rac form) shows a polymerization activity higher than the compound C1 and C2.